

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Canceled)
2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the partial pressure of oxygen is maintained lower than 1 kPa.
3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the partial pressure of oxygen is maintained lower than 0.4 kPa.
4. (Canceled)
5. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein atorvastatin is in an amorphous form.
6. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the blister is an aluminium blister pack of the Al-Al type.
7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the drug is packaged in a polypropylene blister pack, which is further enveloped in an Al-Al pouch.
8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the drug is packaged in a strip.
9. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the said partial pressure is achieved by use of at least one oxygen absorber.
10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 9, wherein the at least one oxygen absorber is selected from the group consisting of a humidity-activated oxygen absorber, a self-activating absorber, an ultraviolet-radiation-activated absorber, a radiation-activated absorber, a microwaves-activated absorber, an absorber activated by a combination of activation processes, or an absorber without necessity of activation.
11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the oxygen absorber is a self-activating absorber.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the said partial pressure of oxygen is achieved by use of excess of an inert gas.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Currently Amended) A method for the stabilization of a pharmaceutical active solid substance atorvastatin embedded in a gaseous mixture comprising

stabilizing a drug in the form of tablets or capsules containing atorvastatin in an amount of 1 to 60 % by weight of the total weight of the dosage form, packaged in a blister pack, and

maintaining a partial pressure of oxygen of at most 2 kPa in the surrounding gaseous mixture wherein the said partial pressure of oxygen is achieved by packaging in a blister-forming machine, by introducing a stream of an inert gas into cavities in a lower shaped sheet with such intensity that the content of the gas in the cavity exchanges at least once, wherein the stream of the inert gas is introduced at a flow rate ranging from 180 to 3000 l/h,

wherein atorvastatin is in a mixture containing solid magnesium oxide in an amount of 0.1 to 50 % by weight.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein the flow rate of the stream of the inert gas ranges from 500 to 1500 l/h.

16. (Currently Amended) A method for the stabilization of a pharmaceutical active solid substance atorvastatin embedded in a gaseous mixture comprising

stabilizing a drug in the form of tablets or capsules containing atorvastatin in an amount of 1 to 60 % by weight of the total weight of the dosage form, packaged in a blister pack, and

maintaining a partial pressure of oxygen of at most 2 kPa in the surrounding gaseous mixture wherein the said partial pressure of oxygen is achieved by packaging in a blister-forming machine, by introducing a stream of an inert gas into cavities in a lower shaped sheet with such intensity that the content of the gas in the cavity exchanges at least once,

wherein a band with shaped cavities is brought into a purging chamber, comprising a set of nozzles, destined for targeted introduction of the inert gas to the cavities, and of diversion channels for a washed-out air outlet, the purging chamber being located in a box having permanently inert atmosphere, wherein, subsequently, an upper covering band is pressed against said band with the cavities and, finally, the blister pack is welded together,

wherein atorvastatin is in a mixture containing solid magnesium oxide in an amount of 0.1 to 50 % by weight.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the flow rate of the inert gas into the purging chamber is maintained at 1300 – 1500 l/h.

18. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the said partial pressure of oxygen is achieved by packaging under a pressure of 0.3 to 10 kPa.

19. – 21. (Canceled)

22. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the partial pressure of oxygen is maintained lower than 1 kPa.

23. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the partial pressure of oxygen is maintained lower than 0.4 kPa.

24. (Canceled)

25. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16 wherein atorvastatin is in an amorphous form.

26. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the blister is an aluminium blister of the Al-Al type.

27. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the drug is packaged in a polypropylene blister, which is further enveloped in an Al-Al pouch.

28. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the drug is packaged in a strip.

29. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the said partial pressure is achieved by use of at least one oxygen absorber.

30. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 29, wherein the at least one oxygen absorber is selected from the group consisting of a humidity-activated oxygen absorber, a self-activating absorber, an ultraviolet-radiation-activated absorber, a radiation-activated absorber, a microwaves-activated absorber, an absorber activated by a combination of activation processes, or an absorber without necessity of activation.

31. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 30, wherein the oxygen absorber is a self-activating absorber.

32. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the said partial pressure of oxygen is achieved by use of excess of an inert gas.

33. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the said partial pressure of oxygen is achieved by packaging under a pressure of 0.3 to 10 kPa.

34. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the inert gas is nitrogen.

35. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the inert gas is nitrogen.

36. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein the oxygen absorber is a humidity-activated oxygen absorber or an ultraviolet-radiation-activated absorber.

37. (New) The method according to claim 16, wherein the oxygen absorber is a humidity-activated oxygen absorber or an ultraviolet-radiation-activated absorber.